IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Group Art Unit unknown

In re

Continuation Patent Application of 09/828,018

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Robert Lawrence Prosise, et. al.

Confirmation No. Unknown

Examiner: Unknown

"READY-TO-EAT NUTRITIONALLY BALANCED FOOD COMPOSITIONS HAVING SUPERIOR TASTE SYSTEMS"

SUBMISSION OF TEST EXAMPLES AND DATA

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

During prosecution of the parent patent application, the undersigned and Examiner Pratt discussed a variety of tests conducted by the original owner of the application, namely, Procter & Gamble (P&G). The undersigned indicated that P&G conducted these tests while developing and experimenting with the subject matter of the present application, before Michael, Best & Friedrich LLP (MBF) assumed responsibility for the prosecution of this application on behalf of the current assignee. In other words, MBF was not directly involved in designing or conducting these tests, evaluating the data, or preparing the application. The undersigned met with representatives of P&G to discuss the tests and the data obtained therefrom.

Because of the volume of the test data, it was decided that the undersigned would submit a representative sample of each type of test and data as the undersigned understood it. The enclosed representative samples are briefly defined below. A representative sample of G could not be located, and therefore, has not been included.

- A. Non-P&G Employee Blind Taste Tests. Taste samples were provided to panelists outside of P&G. Panelists were asked to eat as much of the test sample as they wished, to form a definite opinion of the product, and to rate their opinion of the overall taste (e.g. flavor, texture, etc.) of the test sample. The concept was not disclosed to the panelists. As used herein, the term "concept" refers to the notion of developing "nutritionally balanced" good-tasting snacks. No other information or product description was given to or retained by the panelists. These were strictly blind taste tests. Examples of facilities at which this test, as well as the other tests listed below, were conducted include churches and schools.
- B. <u>P&G Employee Home Use Tests</u>. Taste samples were given to P&G employees and their families for household use. Therefore, a strong expectation of secrecy existed. It is the undersigned's understanding that the most, if not all, of these samples did not meet at least one of the requisite protein, fiber or fat requirements for a "nutritionally balanced" food. Brief instructions and an evaluation form were distributed to the panelists.
- C. <u>Non-P&G Employee Concept Tests with Confidential Disclosure Agreement</u> (CDA).

These tests were conducted over the Internet, but with security measures. More particularly, CDAs, firewalls, and/or passwords were used. The concept and accompanying details were then disclosed to panelists, and their reactions were recorded. An example CDA is shown in the document marked "C". The panelists did not retain any tangible information.

- D. <u>Non-P&G Employee Concept Tests without CDA</u>. Outside panelists were exposed to a concept statement and different food profiles. However, most, if not all, of the profiles fell outside each of the claimed ranges of protein, fat and fiber. The panelists' reactions to the concept were recorded, but the panelists did not retain any tangible information.
- E. <u>Non-P&G Employee Concept and Taste Tests with CDA</u>. Outside panelists were exposed to a concept statement and different food profiles. The panelists executed CDAs. An example CDA is attached to the document marked "E." Some of the food profiles may have fallen within the claimed ranges of protein, fat and fiber. The panelists' reactions to the concept were recorded, but the panelists did not retain any tangible information.

- F1. Appearance Test. Panelists were asked to view a snack display, and indicate how well they liked or disliked the appearance (shape and size) of the new snack. The concept and profile were not disclosed. The results were recorded.
- F2. <u>Flavor Selection Test</u>. Panelists were presented with a list of various flavor ideas for a new snack. A very generic description of the new snack accompanied a questionnaire. The profile was not given. The questionnaires comprised a list of flavor ideas. Panelists were asked to provide their opinion on the flavor ideas.
- G. <u>Non-P&G Employee Home Use Tests with CDA</u>. Taste samples were given to non-P&G employees for household use under a CDA. No concept or description was disclosed. This was a blind taste test.
- H. <u>Heart and Diabetic Concept Tests</u>. Recruited P&G employees having heart and/or diabetic health concerns were given nutritional-fact sheets of different snacks under an expectation of privacy. The employees were not allowed to take the sheets home. The employees' reactions to the fact sheets were recorded.
- I. Non-P&G Employees Comparative Description Concept Tests. Panelists outside of P&G were provided with a description of nutritionist-formulated snacks having natural ingredients and being golden baked for a deliciously enjoyable taste. The actual amounts of calcium, protein, fiber, carbohydrates, fat etc. that the snacks comprised were not disclosed. Instead, the actual amounts of these components were compared to other food items. For example, the amount of calcium was identified as being "as much as a glass of milk," the amount of fiber "being as much an apple," and so on. The panelists did not retain any tangible information. Some of these disclosures were made under a CDA; some were not. The particle size and water absorption characteristics were not disclosed.

Based on the Examiner's review of the Examples of the above categories, the Examiner concluded that none of the above subject matter constituted prior art. Accordingly, because this information does not constitute prior art, this information has not been cited in an information disclosure statement. However, copies of the examples are being filed herewith, in order to satisfy the duty of disclosure under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56. Because the

representative samples do not constitute prior art, it was agreed that it was unnecessary to submit the remaining test data, which is merely cumulative.

Respectfully submitted,

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